

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED] 25X1A
SUBJECT	Translation and Publication of Soviet Technical Books and Periodicals	DATE DISTR.	7 April 1953
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. There are three organizations in Rumania which translate and publish Soviet technical books and periodicals. All three are located in Bucharest: Editura Technica (Publishing House for Technical Literature) on Strada Dobrogeanu Ghereal, opposite the Militia headquarters; Institutul de Documentare Technic (Institute for Technical Literature) at 3 or 7 Strada Gabriel Perri; and the Institutul de Studii at 141 Calea Victoriei, in the building which once held the Prime Minister's office.
2. On occasion the same book has been translated three times, by all three organizations separately; therefore, it has been decided that all translations in the future will be made through the Institutul de Documentare Technic. It is not known when this policy is to come into effect.
3. Editura Technica has separate departments for mathematics, physics, chemistry, electricity, oil industry, textiles, and mechanical drawing. Each department is headed by an editor. The total staff consists of approximately 250 clerical employees and approximately 1,000 translators and checkers. The latter were found to be necessary, because some translators had utterly failed to render the meaning of the texts.
 - a. The usual procedure is as follows: an industry or an enterprise applies to have a particular book or article translated. A commission decides if there is sufficient general interest to warrant translation, and a political censorship committee confirms that there is no objection to publication. A summary of the text is made for the records and the book or article is passed to a qualified translator. The translation is checked for accuracy and sent on for stylistic improvements. The drawings are reproduced, and the editor-in-chief checks the complete text to see that technical terminology coincides with the new terms set by the Standards Commission.

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- b. A year, and sometimes 18 months, is generally required to translate and publish a book. Translations are sent to university libraries, public libraries, libraries of educational institutes, and to all enterprises likely to be interested.
 - c. Translators receive 164 lei per page, proofreaders 70 lei per page, and style correctors 30 lei per page.
 - d. Rumanian scientists hold Soviet mathematicians and physicists, particularly experimental physicists, in high esteem. Alexandroff (Topology), Bernstein (Theory of Probability), Gavrilov (Applied algebra, particularly such subjects as construction of automatic telephone exchanges), and Kurosch (Algebra) are especially respected.
 - e. Only Soviet books published after 1950 are translated; earlier books are considered as "cosmopolitan" in character. Quotations from Western authors in the Soviet originals are omitted in the translation.
 - f. Soviet books, in comparison with translations, are sold quite cheaply in Rumania. A text in Russian, which costs 200 to 300 lei, is sold in translation at 800 to 1,200 lei. Soviet books are not sold according to their prices; they are priced in proportion to the number of pages. This may indicate that the Rumanian price covers only the cost of paper and transport, the difference being born by the Rumanian government.
 - g. Persons who have work in addition to their regular employment are required to report this to the Ministry of Finance. Most external collaborators of Editura Technica refuse to accept work until the Ministry of Finance agrees to grant exemptions from income taxes for musical and literary translations.
4. The Institutul de Documentare Technic, established by the Ministry of Light Industry to enable factory managers to adapt production to Soviet standards, has a library of the latest Soviet publications, with translations in Rumanian. The Institute also receives periodicals from Western countries, but they are not placed in the library for general use. They may be seen only by special authorization from the Ministry of Light Industry. Approximately 2,000 proofreaders, style correctors, and part-time translators are employed.
- a. The library maintains a decimal system card index of all new technical books and periodicals. These are listed on detailed forms which have the following entries: title (original and translation), year of publication, publishers (city and country), format, number of pages, number of illustrations, reviews, degree of knowledge required for reading, and general bibliography for further study.
 - b. Translations may be ordered by any enterprise which needs them, but no translations are made unless specifically requested. Highly specialized material is mimeographed instead of printed, which is done at the expense of the applicant in some cases. The procedure and pay scales for translation are similar to those of Editura Technica.
 - c. Translations are made from these periodicals in the fields of mathematics and physics:
 - (1) Textilaia Promisleunosti: This is translated in full because it is always in demand.

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- (2) Zavodskaja Laboratoria: This was translated in full up to January 1951, when the periodical ceased to reach Rumania because of alleged revelations of restricted information on Soviet apparatus and measurements.
- (3) Jurnal Techniceskoi Fiziki: This is translated in full.
- (4) Jurnal Eksperimentalnogo i Teoreticeskogo: This is translated only upon request because of the slight interest in theoretical problems.
- (5) Uspiechi Fizicesnich Nauk: This is translated in part.
- (6) Izvestia Akademii Nauk USSR Otdel Fizicesnich Nauk: This is translated only upon request.
- (7) Kinomechanika: This is translated sparingly, because the standard of the paper is low.

d. Most translations in other fields deal with problems connected with textile, metal, and oil industries.

5. The Institutul Romano-Sovietic was originally a part of Arlus, but it was transferred to the Bucharest Academy as a semi-independent organization to develop scientific relations between Rumania and the USSR. It translates scientific Soviet works into Rumanian and publishes the monthly *Analele Romano-Sovietice* - (Rumanian-Soviet Journal). This periodical has sections on medicine, history, philosophy, physics, mechanics, economics, agronomy, mathematics, chemistry, and bibliography.
 - a. Soviet periodicals show a tendency to attack well-known scientists, such as Landau-Lifschitz, and Joffe, by labelling them "cosmopolites". In Rumania such scientists as Moisil, Vranceanu, and Miron Niculescu are attacked, and every effort is made to replace them with newcomers.
6. The Bucharest Academy has set up a new Institute for Physical Research. Large laboratories (probably Calea Magurele in the direction of Soseaua Giurgiului) have been built, and scientific apparatus, including electron-microscopes, have been imported from Czechoslovakia.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment: According to the Bucharest telephone book of 1950,
the Editura Technica is located at Strada V. Kuibasev Number 11.

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